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Georgia Hall
Georgia Warm Springs Foundation
Warm Springs, Ga.

The Polio Hall of Fame

Fifteen scientists whose work spanned two continents over a period of more than a century and two famous laymen who organized the polio fight are honored in the Polio Hall of Fame.

Bronze busts of the 17 were unveiled Jan. 2, 1958, at ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which has sponsored polio research since 1938.

Here are the honored 17, left to right:

1 JACOB VON HEINE—First to describe polio clearly, in a book published in Germany in 1840.

2 OSKAR MEDIN—Swedish scientist who first recognized polio as an acute infection in 1890.

3 IVAR WICKMAN—Swedish pioneer in the study of polio epidemics.

4 KARL LANDSTEINER—Viennese physician who demonstrated in 1909 that polio could be transmitted to an experimental animal, the monkey.

5 THOMAS M. RIVERS—Dean of American virologists; chairman of the National Foundation committee which planned the successful 1954 vaccine field trials.

6 CHARLES ARMSTRONG—Public Health Service physician who discovered in 1939 that certain strains of polio virus could be transmitted to cotton rats.

7 JOHN R. PAUL—Yale University virologist; first virus research grantee of the National Foundation in 1938.

8 ALBERT B. SABIN—Cincinnati University scientist and leader in the search for a live virus vaccine for polio.

9 THOMAS FRANCIS JR.—University of Michigan epidemiologist, director of the 1954-55 evaluation which demonstrated the safety and effectiveness of the Salk vaccine.

10 JOSEPH L. MELNICK—Yale University scientist whose studies of polio in many parts of the world helped clarify the development of immunity.

11 ISABEL MORGAN—Johns Hopkins University scientist who prepared an experimental vaccine that protected monkeys against paralytic polio.

12 HOWARD A. HOWE—Johns Hopkins scientist who was first ot show that apes can acquire polio infection by mouth; carried out small-scale experiments in human beings of a polio vaccine.

13 DAVID BODIAN—Johns Hopkins scientist whose studies showed that the virus gets into the blood stream before reaching the central nervous system and therefore could be blocked by antibodies in the blood.

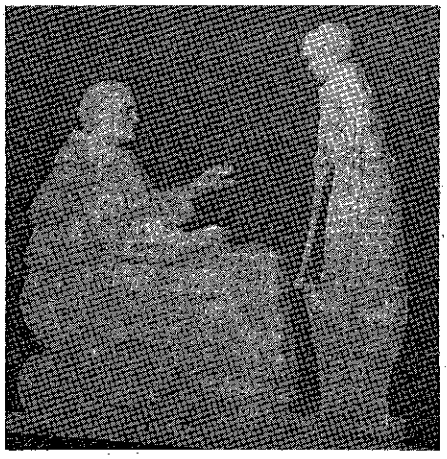
14 JOHN F. ENDERS—Scientist at the Children's Medical Center, Boston, who led the way in finding how to grow polio viruses in a test tube, a big step toward production of a vaccine in quantity. Dr. Enders and his associates received the 1955 Nobel Prize for his work.

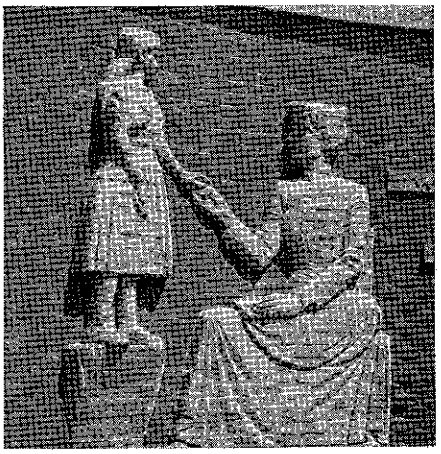
15 JONAS E. SALK—University of Pittsburgh scientist who developed the vaccine which bears his name.

16 FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT—Became the nation's 32nd president despite severe disability caused by paralytic polio, and founded the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation in 1927 and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in 1938.

17 BASIL O'CONNOR—New York lawyer, known as the architect of the fight against polio. President of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis from its inception and president of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation since 1945.

The busts are the work of the noted sculptor, Edmond R. Amateis of Brewster, N. Y.



The bas reliefs flanking the courtyard entrance to Roosevelt Hall portray the historical interest of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation. One bas relief is a dramatic presentation of Roosevelt with a child on crutches, with the inscription from a famed Roosevelt speech: *"There is nothing to fear but fear itself."*

The other is a portrayal of Helen Keller as a child, with her teacher, Anne Sullivan. The inscription is from one of Miss Keller's books: *"While they were saying among themselves it cannot be done, it was done."* Atlanta architect Henry J. Toombs, selected Roosevelt and Miss Keller for the bas reliefs because both people battled successfully against great physical odds, showing clearly that busy, useful lives can be lived despite crippled bodies. Carved in native brick, the bas reliefs also are the work of Edmond R. Amateis.